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likes of children. Both books are distinct accomplishments, and are just what nature-loving parents and teachers, and children who like the animal people of their world, have been wanting for years.

C. L. F.

THE METHOD OF SEARCH

Seek. See. Seize. Follow. Forbear.

How scale this barrier of rocks and overhanging boulders? Silently humble.

Without conceit in the past, without fancy of the future.

For to assume is to presume.

A healthy dissatisfaction is not the same as discontent.

Accept not for true on the bare assertion. Verify.

For it is usually ignorance which keeps people content with the worse; or, in the pithy word of Shakespeare, "There is no darkness but ignorance."

The summary of the section says that it deals with such subjects as: The Spirit of Search, The Need for Inquiry, Difference, and Continuous Oneness of Man. I shall take the summary at its word, being unable to find that it actually deals with anything whatever. The third section deals largely with disease, such as cancer, and has numerous pictures that are quite intelligible.

How are books like this allowed to come into existence? What sort of person, possessing any education whatever, will perpetrate such tommy-rot? Here are 324 pages of letter-press, printed on first-class paper, and bound as well as the average book of today. There are 322 line drawings and half tones, and several plates in color. And the total value of the book is less than nothing by the value of the materials used and the work consumed in its production. Science is neither mysticism nor scissors-work, Popular science, of course, must be dependent upon research work, and in that sense be parasitic, but it does not consist of making dozens upon dozens of clippings and tying them together by a few ill-phrased sentences.

I have just received a book by an Englishman, prominent among the anti-vivisectionists, who maintains that science is responsible for the woes of the world. This creation of Mr. Trumbull's makes me believe the anti-vivisectionist, at least to the point where I wish science had never invented the printing press, or for that matter even a language and alphabet.

CARROLL LANE FENTON.

A CENTURY OF SCIENCE IN AMERICA. Edited by Edward Salisbury Dana. Yale University Press. $4.00.

In 1918 occurred the centennial of a remarkable journal—The American Journal of Science, published at New Haven, Connecticut. In commemoration of the event there has been published a large volume, composed of several chapters by various specialists, these chapters portraying the development of science in this continent, with particular reference to the Journal.

The opening chapter, by the present editor of the Journal, Dr. Edward S. Dana, traces in detail the early history of the magazine and gives a sketch of its subsequent history. There is a table of scientific periodicals from 1771 to 1832, and a review of the various early svientific societies in Europe and America. The American Journal of Science was founded in 1818 by Benjamin Silliman, then "professor of chemistry, mineralogy, etc. at Yale College." Silliman had doubts as to the quantity of good material that he could get for his publication, and the support it would receive, so he widened its field as much as possible. The title-page of the first number states that the journal will deal with "Minerology, Geology, and the other branches of Natural History; including also Agriculture and the Ornamental as well as Useful Arts." It is interesting to contrast that with the present-day Journal, which is almost entirely restricted to mineralogy and geology, and finds difficulty in publishing the manuscripts that come in to it.

Dr. Dana tells of the completion of the first series of the Journal, of the changes in scope and staff, and of the addition of James Dwight Dana as associate editor. The history of the Journal up to its present issues is treated more briefly than is the early history, but is detailed enough to give the facts desired.

The remaining chapters of the book deal with various subjects of science. Of the twelve, five are concerned with geology, and one each with petrology, minerology, geophysics, chemistry, physics, zoology, and botany. The authors include such authorities as Charles Schuchert, Richard Swann Lull, William E. Ford, and Leslie R. Coe. They give excellent summaries of the subjects assigned them, and make the book an excellent one for reference. A feature of interest are the 22 portraits of scientific men of America and Great Britain.

C. L. F.

GENERAL BOTANY FOR UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES. By Hiram D. Densmore. Ginn and Company. $2.96.

The first part of this new text on botany is intended to present the biological aspects of plant life from the standpoints of structure and function and is based upon studies of the higher and more familiar seed-bearing plants. Three main themes are considered: the relations and adaptations of the higher plants to other organisms and to the inanimate portions of their environments; the cellular structure of plants in relation to their growth, reproduction and anatomy; and the phenomena of reproduction with relation to crossing, hybridization, and plant breeding.

Part II deals with the morphology, life histories, and the evolution of the main plant groups. In the chapter devoted to the fungi, emphasis is placed on the nature of enzymes and fermentation, and on the relations of these processes to parasitism, disease, and decay. In the treatment of the higher spore-bearing plants, and seed plants much attention is given to the evolution of structure and reproduction, instead of placing the emphasis upon the mere reproductive features, as